

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

THE HOUSE ON THE POTOMAC IN 1876.

Standing on a bluff above the river Potomac was a small log house, two stories in height, with a kitchen and dining-room on the first floor, and two bedrooms on the second. Old Spellman, the owner, was known in the vicinity as the greatest Indian hunter of his day. The red skins feared his rifle, and when it came to a rough-and-tumble fight, they feared his powerful arm more than his rifle. Of course he was marked among the savages, known to each warrior, and held in awe by all. The Indian who would bring in old Spellman's scalp would be rewarded, worshipped, and regarded as a motto and example for all young warriors to imitate. The family of Spellman consisted of the father and mother, daughter and son. The parents were well advanced in years, but stout and hale, and hearty. The son was a young man of promise—large, muscular frame, and, like his father, possessing a Herculean power. The daughter was a girl of eighteen, fair and beautiful. Being injured to the forest, she was brave and daring, cool, calculating, calm, and self-possessed, in times of the greatest danger and most imminent peril. The house stood within a few yards of a precipice, about twenty feet high, which extended some distance up and down the river, and affording it on that side a protection against an enemy. A high palisade, commencing at the bluff on one side, extended around the house to the bluff on the opposite side, thus enclosing it on three sides by the palisade, and one side protected by the bluff. It was considered by the neighbors as a strong post, and the old man himself thought it almost impregnable.

About this time the Seneca Indians made war upon the Susquehanna, and drove them from the head of the Chesapeake. They wandered along the banks of the Potomac, and six of the chiefs applied to the whites, desiring to negotiate terms of peace; they were, however, put to death, on which occasion Sir William Berkeley said, "They came in peace, and I would have sent them in peace, though they had killed my father and mother." This inflamed the minds of the savages, and they made war on the whites, slaying indiscriminately all who fell into their hands.

It was a cold evening in November, that Mr. Spellman was seated by the table with a book in his hand. The old lady was dozing before the fire, with her knitting part the time going on and part the time lying idle in her lap. The son was mending and generally preparing his traps for the winter service. The daughter was seated at her spinning wheel, occasionally casting sly glances at a fine-looking young man near her, who smiled graciously in return. The gentleman alluded to was a beau of Miss Spellman's, and had that evening walked through a lovely forest five miles to see his sweetheart. His name was Robert Riser, and a brave stout-hearted man, willing and able to defend his lady-love from harm.

The wind was whistling dolefully about the house, making everything without seem cold and dreary, and all within look more cheerful. The old gentleman laid down his book, took off his spectacles, and turned his eyes towards the back end of the house. The son noticed the father's actions, laid down his traps, and followed the old man's example.

"Hut!" said he to his sister, putting up his finger in token of silence.

"Did you hear anything, pay?" asked the old lady, starting up in her seat.

"There is something wrong," replied the old man; "the horses seem uneasy, and the dogs whine. I am afraid the Indians will be on us."

"Oh! don't say that," pleaded the old lady. "Don't be frightened; there is a pretty good party of us. Riser, you, and Nancy, collect all the arms together, and put them in order; there are strong indications of Indians. Guard well the doors, and keep a sharp lookout."

The old man arose from his chair, and noiselessly stole up stairs. There were several port-holes in the upper part of the house, through which the old gentleman took an observation of the premises within the enclosure. From what he could observe, he was satisfied that Indians were lurking about, and as war existed between the whites and savages, of course their intentions were not of a friendly character.

When he returned to the room below stairs, he assisted in preparing the arms and distributing the ammunition. There were firearms enough for all, except the old lady, and, for better security, she was placed in one end of the room. A screen was made to shut off the light from the fire, by suspending before it two or three bed-quilt.

All the necessary preparations having been completed, the family waited, in perfect silence, the result of their suspicions. It was perhaps midnight, when there was a slight rustling outside the door, and, he closely observed, listening, a voice could be heard. The old man ordered three of the party up stairs to fire upon the savages who might be in the yard, while he would defend the door. The command was put in the hands of Riser, who, on looking out, saw, by the faint light the moon cast through the clouds, a body of Indians, just inside the palisade. They were standing, perfectly quiet, watching the movements of their companions near the door.

"Take the three Indians to the right," said Riser, "I will take the first one, Harry take the second, and Nancy the third."

Noisefully they placed their weapons in the port-holes, and at the same instant the arms belched forth fire, and three Indians fell dead on the spot. The Indians seemed stricken with a panic, and precipitately fled, but a moment after returned and attacked the house furiously. Their principal point of attack was the door, which the old man was defending. While they were battering at it, the old lady put a kettle of water over the fire, and in a few minutes had it boiling. She then ascended the stairs, and softly raising a small window directly over the savages, she threw the whole contents over them. With loud howls they fled, and as they retreated the party up stairs gave them a volley, and two or three were either killed or wounded.

For about half an hour there was a perfect silence; no trace of an Indian could be seen. "I reckon they're gone," said the old lady in a whisper to her husband.

"Not they—we'll hear from them directly," and he had scarcely made the reply, when a rifle shot from one of the party up stairs announced the reappearance of the savages.

"Go into the kitchen, Hannah," said the old man; "I believe they are at the back door."

The old lady hastened to obey orders, and watched the door closely as the Indians battered away at it. There was a party of savages at the front door, which the old man was guarding with the utmost care. Those up stairs were ordered down, and the whole force were then mustered below stairs. The son and the mother were guarding the back door, at which the savages were eagerly at work. At length it yielded to their efforts, and fell in. The son shot the first Indian, while the mother, with an axe, attacked the second one, and drove him back. The howling of the savages brought those from

the front door to the rescue, and the whole force were now assembled at that point. The old lady received a serious wound, and was borne away by her son. The old man, Riser, and Nancy, now joined in the fight, by giving the savages a volley, which was returned, wounding Riser and the elder Spellman; but they continued the fight, and as the savages fled, they pursued them to the yard. Spellman received a second wound, which disabled him, and he crawled into the house.

The remaining three fought with desperation, and drove the savages step by step beyond the palisade. Nancy and her brother stopped to repair the breach, while Riser made a circuit of the place, to see if it was thoroughly cleared of the enemy. As he came near the precipice, an Indian sprung from the darkness upon him, and then commenced a struggle for life. The Indian had no weapon, but endeavored to drag Riser over the precipice. The latter was compelled to drop his rifle, and was therefore on equal footing with his savage foe.

For a few moments, they would dangle over the edge of the precipice, when Riser, getting little the advantage, would force his antagonist back. His only hope was to choke the savage; and to this purpose he put out his whole strength. But the savage was the strongest man, and Riser was somewhat weakened by the loss of blood.

The struggle had continued for several minutes, when Riser felt a peculiar tightness about his throat, and he himself gradually ceased his resistance. The Indian had planted his fingers tightly in the neck of Riser, and was choking him to death. He was dragging his helpless victim toward the precipice, when the butt of an axe came whizzing down upon his head, and, with a convulsive shudder, he tumbled over to receive a death-blow from the hands of Nancy. He had fought bravely, courageously; and, last of all, saved her lover, who in after years married her.

The wounded all recovered, and for three days withstood a siege, at the end of which they were rescued and taken to a place of safety.

When Deacon Y. got into a bad fix, he was very expert in crawling out of it. Though sick tempered, he was one of the best doctors in the world. He would not in sober moments utter an oath, or anything like one, for a weight in cider. At the close of a rainy day, he was milking upon a knoll in the barnyard, at which was a dirty slough, and near by an old ram, that in consideration of his usual disposition, was allowed to run with the cows. The deacon was piously humming old hymns, and had just finished the line, "extended high," when the ram, obeying a sudden impulse to be aggressive, gave him a blow from behind, that put him up a short distance, only a fall directly in the slough, where the dirty water was just deep enough to give him a good soaking. As he crawled out, and before he was from his all fours, he looked over his shoulder at the ram, and quietly vociferated, "You d—d old cuss you!" but, looking round, and seeing one of his neighbors at the ram, looking at him, he added, in the same breath, "if I may be allowed the expression."

OFFICE OF A ROCKY MOUNTAIN PAPER.—The Rocky Mountain News is the leading newspaper of that gold region. A graceful festoon of red-velvet hangs over the sanctum table, within reach of the editor, and three ominous-looking axes rest in the corner. Descending to the composing and press room, is found each man quietly at work in his proper place, with "something that would shoot" lying near him.

The Duchess of Kingston was remarkable for having a high sense of her own dignity. Being one day detained in her own carriage by the unloading of a cart of coal in a very narrow street, she leaned with both arms upon the door, and said to the man, "How dare you, traitor, stop a woman of quality in the street?" "Woman of quality?" replied the man. "Yes, 'dow!" rejoined her Grace, "don't you see my rums on my carriage?" "Yes," replied he, "I do; and a pair of coarse arms they are."

Over 100,000 pounds weight of egg shells, reduced to an impalpable powder, and commonly called *casavilla de huevo*, are used, it is estimated, by the Cuban ladies annually, as "lily white" for the face, neck, and arms. This is exclusive of all the cosmetics imported.

The New York authorities have allowed a company to place pipes through all the streets, to convey "hydrogenated fuel," or other heating agents, to every house, just as gas and water are now conveyed. So we move onward.

The "Punch" of our "Jours" says that the secessionists seem to be without sympathy or pity at home or in Europe; but thinks, that if they had remained at Columbia, they might have been pitted by the small-pox.

At a recent festive meeting, a married man, who ought to have known better, proposed "The Ladies," as the "beings who divide our sorrow, double our joys, and treble our expenses."

It is quite natural that when woman reigns, she should storm, and she always does.

"If you are lost in a fog, Brown, what are you most likely to be?" "Mist, of course."

ANNA TO HER BEAU. "Frederic, what city is that you are going to visit this fall?"

FIELD. "If you have no objection, I'm going to *Hac Anna*."

"Sunny, what are wages here?"

"Don't know."

"What does your father get on Saturday night?"

"Tight as a brick."

BOARDING.

By the Day, Week, or Month, with or without Rooms.

MRS. M. A. MILLS, having taken and fitted up, in handsome style, that large and pleasant house, No. 504 Pennsylvania avenue, third door east of Third street, between the St. Charles Hotel and Adams's Express Office, near the Capitol and railroad depot, is now prepared to accommodate Transient or Permanent Guests with pleasant rooms, with or without Board.

nov 25

THE ROYAL TURKISH TOWELS.

Bathing Sponges, Velvet Sponges, Bath Gloves.

Brown Windsor Soap, Honey Soaps.

Lubin's Soaps and Extracts.

Genuine German Cologne, all sizes, wicks, and plain bottles.

Bain's Soaps and Extracts.

Phalon's Soaps and Extracts.

Pomades of all kinds.

Hair Tonics, &c.

With a full assortment of New Perfumery.

Hair Brushes, Combs, Tooth Brushes.

Fresh Medicines, Pure Chemicals, &c.

Just received at GILMAN'S

New Drug Store, 350 Penn. Av.

Prospectus of the National Republican.

Believing that the time has arrived when the great Republican party of the United States ought to be fairly represented in the daily press of the National Metropolis, we have embarked in the enterprise of supplying the citizens of the District of Columbia with a daily publication, under the title of the "NATIONAL REPUBLICAN."

In its political department, this journal will advocate and defend the principles of the Republican party, and endeavor to disabuse the public mind of groundless prejudices which have been engendered against it, by the false accusations of its enemies. Having the utmost confidence that the administration of Mr. Lincoln will be such as to merit our approbation, we expect to yield it a cordial, but not a servile support. In the great issue that is likely to be made with his administration, by the enemies of the Republican party, the people of Washington and the District of Columbia have more at stake than the people of any other portion of our common country. We believe that to support Mr. Lincoln's administration will be synonymous with maintaining the integrity of the Federal Union, against the machinations of those who would read it asunder. No one can doubt upon which side of this issue the people of Washington will be found, when they come to realize that it is fairly forced upon them. We feel confident, therefore, that in yielding to the administration of Mr. Lincoln a cordial support, we are manifesting the sympathy of an immense majority of the people of this District and vicinity.

It is not our design, however, to make the *National Republican* a mere political paper. We intend, that as a medium of general and local news, it shall not be inferior to any other journal published in this city. We shall pay particular attention to questions of local policy, and advocate such reforms as we may deem essential to the prosperity of the city, and to the advancement of the moral and material welfare of its inhabitants.

We deem it unnecessary, however, to multiply promises, as the paper will immediately make its appearance, and will then speak for itself.

It will be published every morning, and delivered to city subscribers at six cents per week. Mail subscribers, \$3.50 a year, payable in advance.

The publication office is at the corner of Indiana avenue and Second street.

LEWIS CLEPHANE & CO.

Some Opinions of Mr. Lincoln.

SELECTED VERBATIM FROM HIS SPEECHES, AND PERTINENT TO THE PRESENT OCCASION.

"I say that we must not interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists, because the Constitution forbids it, and the general welfare does not require us to do so. We must not withhold an efficient fugitive slave law, because the Constitution requires us, as I understand it, not to withhold such a law. But we must prevent the out-spreading of the institution, because neither the Constitution nor the general welfare requires us to extend it. We must prevent the revival of the African slave trade, and the enacting by Congress of a Territorial slave code. We must prevent each of these things being done by either Congress or courts. The people of the United States are the rightful masters of both Congresses and courts—not to overthrow the Constitution, but to overthrow the men who pervert the Constitution."—*Speech at Cincinnati, September 18, 1859.*

"I hold myself under constitutional obligations to allow the people in all the States, without interference, direct or indirect, to do exactly as they please; and I deny that I have any inclination to interfere with them, even if there were no such constitutional obligation. I can only say again, that I am placed improperly—altogether improperly, in spite of all that I can say—when it is insisted that I entertain any other views or purposes in regard to that matter (slavery)."—*Speech at Jonesborough, Ill., Sept. 16, 1858.*

"While it (slavery) drives on in its state of progress as it is now driving, and as it has driven for the last five years, I have ventured the opinion, and say to-day, that we will have no end to the slavery agitation until it takes one turn or the other. I do not mean that when it takes a turn toward ultimate extinction it will be in a day, nor in a year, nor in two years. I do not suppose that in the most peaceful way ultimate extinction would occur in less than a hundred years at least; but that it will occur in the best way for both races, in God's own good time. I have no doubt."—*Speech at Charleston, Ill., Sept. 18, 1858.*

"Mr. Douglas's popular sovereignty, as a principle, is simply this: If one man chooses to make a slave of another, neither that man nor anybody else has a right to object."—*Speech at Cincinnati, Sept. 17, 1859.*

"I have intimated that I thought the agitation (of slavery) would not cease until a crisis should be reached and passed. I have stated in what way I have thought it would be reached and passed. We might, by arresting the further spread of it, and placing it where the fathers originally placed it, put it where the public mind should rest in the belief that it was in the course of ultimate extinction. Thus the agitation may cease. It may be pushed forward until it shall become alike lawful in all the States, old as well as new, North as well as South. I entertain the opinion, upon evidence sufficient to my mind, that the fathers of this Government placed that institution where the public mind did rest in the belief that it was in the course of ultimate extinction; and when I desire to see the further spread of it arrested, I only say that I desire to see that done which the fathers have first done. It is not true that our fathers, as Judge Douglas assumes, made this Government part slave and part free. Understand the sense in which he puts it—he assumes that slavery is a rightful thing within the Constitution. The exact truth is, that the fathers introduced by the framers of the Constitution the institution existing among us, and they left it as they found it. But in making the Government, they left this institution with many clear marks of disapprobation upon it. They found slavery among them, and they left it among them because of the difficulty—the absolute impossibility of its immediate removal."—*Speech at Altoona, Oct. 18, 1858.*

"Let me say I have no prejudice against the Southern people. They are just what we would be in their situation. If slavery did not exist among them they would not introduce it. If it did now exist among us, we should not instantly give it up. This I believe of the masses, North and South. Doubtless there are individuals on both sides who would not hold slaves under any circumstances; and others who would gladly introduce slavery anew if it were now out of existence. We know that some Southern men do free their slaves, go North, and become tip-top abolitionists; while some Northern ones go South, and become most cruel slave masters."

"When Southern people tell us they are no more responsible for the origin of slavery than we are, I acknowledge the fact. When it is said that the institution exists, and that it is very difficult to get rid of it in any satisfactory way, I can understand and appreciate the saying. I surely will not blame them for not doing what I should not know how to do myself. If all earthly power were given me, I should not know what to do, as to the existing institution. My first impulse would be to free all the slaves, and send them to Liberia—to their own native land. But a moment's reflection would

convince me, that whatever of high hope (as I think there is) there may be in this, in the long run, its sudden execution is impossible. If they were all landed there in a day, they would perish in the next ten days; and there are not surplus shipping and surplus money enough in the world to carry them there in many times ten days. What then? Free them all, and keep them among us as underlings? Is it quite certain that this betters their condition? I think I would not hold one in slavery at any rate; yet the point is not clear enough to denounce people upon. What next? Free them, and make them politically and socially our equals? My own feelings will not admit of this; and if mine would, we well know that those of the great mass of white people will not. Whether this feeling accords with justice and sound judgment, is not the sole question, if, indeed, it is any part of it. A universal feeling, whether well or ill founded, cannot be safely disregarded. We cannot, then, make them equals. It does seem to me that systems of gradual emancipation might be adopted; but for that tardiness in this respect, I will not undertake to judge our brethren of the South."

"When they remind us of their constitutional rights, I acknowledge them, not grudgingly, but fully and fairly; and I would give them any legislation for the reclaiming of their fugitives, which should not, in its stringency, be more likely to carry a free man into slavery than our ordinary criminal laws are to hang an innocent one."—*Speech at Altoona, Ill., Aug. 21, 1858.*

"Has anything ever threatened the existence of this Union, save and except this very institution of slavery? What is it that we hold most dear amongst us? Our own liberty and prosperity. What has ever threatened our liberty and prosperity, save and except this institution of slavery? If this is true, how do you propose to improve the condition of things by enlarging slavery—by spreading it out, and making it bigger?"

"You may have a wen or cancer on your person, and not be able to cut it out, lest you bleed to death; but surely it is no way to cure it to engraft it, and spread it over your whole body. That is no proper way of treating what you regard as a wrong."—*Speech at Altoona, Oct. 15, 1858.*

"I suppose most of us (I know it of myself) believe that the people of the Southern States are entitled to a Congressional fugitive slave law. As the right is constitutional, I agree that the legislation shall be granted to it, and that that we like the institution of slavery. We profess to have no taste for running and catching negroes; at least, I profess no taste for that job at all. Why, then, do I yield support to a fugitive slave law? Because I do not understand that the Constitution, which guarantees that right, can be supported without it."—*Speech at Altoona, Oct. 15, 1858.*

"The real issue in this controversy—the one pressing upon every mind—is the sentiment on the part of one class that looks upon the institution of slavery as a wrong, and of another class that does not look upon it as a wrong. The sentiment that contemplates the institution of slavery in this country as a wrong, is the sentiment of the Republican party. They look upon it as being a moral, social, and political wrong; and while they contemplate it as such, they nevertheless have due regard for its actual existence among us, and the difficulties of getting rid of it in any satisfactory way, and to all the constitutional obligations thrown about it. Yet having a due regard for these, they desire a policy in regard to it that looks to its not creating any more danger. They insist that it should, as far as may be, be treated as a wrong; and one of the methods of treating it as a wrong is to make provision that it shall grow no larger. If there be a man among us who does not think that the institution of slavery is wrong in any of the aspects of which I have spoken, he is misplaced, and ought not to be with us. And if there be a man amongst us who is so impatient of it as a wrong as to disregard its actual presence among us, and the difficulty of getting rid of it suddenly in a satisfactory way, and to disregard the constitutional obligations thrown about it, that man is misplaced if he is on our platform."—*Speech at Altoona, Oct. 15, 1858.*

A FEW WORDS TO THE SOUTH.

"We the Republicans, and others, forming the opposition of the country, intend to 'stand by our guns,' to be patient and firm, and in the long run to beat you. When we do beat you, you perhaps want to know what we will do with you. I will tell you, so far as I am authorized to speak for the opposition, what we mean to do with you. We mean to treat you, as nearly as we possibly can, as Washington, Jefferson, and Madison, treated you. We mean to leave you alone, and in no way interfere with your institution; to abide by every compromise of the Constitution; and, in a word, coming back to the original proposition, to treat you as far as degenerated men (if we have fathers generally, according to the examples of those noble fathers—Washington, Jefferson, and Madison. We mean to remember that you are as good as we are; that there is no difference between us, other than the difference of circumstances. We mean to recognize and bear in mind, always, that you have as good hearts in your bosoms as other people, or as we claim to have, and to treat you accordingly."—*Speech at Cincinnati, Sept. 17, 1859.*

DOUGLAS AND JOHNSON PLATFORM.

Resolved, That we, the Democracy of the Union, in Convention assembled, hereby declare our firm adherence of the resolutions unanimously adopted and declared as a platform of principles by the Democratic Convention at Cincinnati, in the year 1856, believing that Democratic principles are unchangeable in their nature, when applied to the same subject matter; and we recommend as the only further resolutions the following:

Resolved, That it is the duty of the United States to afford ample and complete protection to all its citizens, whether at home or abroad, and whether native or foreign.

Resolved, That one of the necessities of the age, in a military, commercial, and postal point of view, is speedy communication between the Atlantic and Pacific States; and the Democratic party pledge such constitution of a government aid as will insure the construction of a railroad to the Pacific coast at the earliest practicable period.

Resolved, That the Democratic party are in favor of the acquisition of the island of Cuba, on such terms as shall be honorable to ourselves and just to Spain.

Resolved, That the enactment of State Legislatures to defeat the faithful execution of the fugitive slave law are hostile in character, subversive of the Constitution, and revolutionary in their effect.

Resolved, That in accordance with the interpretation of the Cincinnati platform, that, during the existence of the Territorial Government, the measure of restriction, whatever it may be, imposed by the Federal Legislature over the power of the Territorial Legislature on the subject of the domestic relations, as the same has been, or shall hereafter be, finally determined by the Supreme Court of the United States, should be respected by all good citizens, and enforced with promptness and fidelity by every branch of the General Government.

REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

Resolved, That we, the delegated representatives of the Republican Electors of the United States, in Convention assembled, in discharge of the duty we owe to our constituents and our country, unite in the following declarations:

First. That the history of the nation during the last four years has fully established the propriety and necessity of the organization and perpetuation of the Republican party, and that the issues which called it into existence are permanent in their nature, and now, more than ever before, demand its peaceful and constitutional triumph.

Second. That the maintenance of the principles enshrined in the Declaration of Independence, and embodied in the Federal Constitution, "that if men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed;"—essential to the preservation of our republican institutions; and that the Federal Constitution, the rights of the States, and the Union of the States, must and shall be preserved.

Third. That to the Union of the States this nation owes its unprecedented increase in population; its surprising development of material resources; its rapid augmentation of wealth; its happiness at home and its honor abroad; and its hold in abhorrence all schemes for disunion, or from whatever source they may; and we congratulate the country that no Republican member of Congress has uttered or countenanced threat of disunion, so often made by Democratic members without rebuke and with applause from their political associates; and we denounce those threats of disunion, in case of popular overthrow of their ascendancy, as denying the vital principles of a free Government, and as an avowal of contemplated treason, which is the imperative duty of an indignant people to rebuke and forever silence.

Fourth. That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions, according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depends; and we denounce a lawless invasion by armed force of the soil of any State or Territory, no matter under what pretext, as among the gravest of crimes.

Fifth. That the present Democratic Administration has far exceeded our worst apprehensions in its measureless subservience to the exactions of a sectional interest, as especially evidenced in its desperate exertions to force the infamous and unconstitutional upon the protesting people of Kansas—in constraining the personal relations between master and servant to involve an unequal property in persons—in its attempted enforcement everywhere, on land and sea, through the intervention of Congress and of the Federal courts, of the extreme pretensions of a purely local interest, and in its general and unvarying abuse of the power intrusted to it by a confiding people.

Sixth. That the people justly view with alarm the reckless extravagance which pervades every department of the Federal Government; that a return to rigid economy and accountability is indispensable to arrest the systematic plunder of the public Treasury by favored partisans; while the constant startling developments of frauds and corruptions at the Federal metropolis show that an entire change of Administration is imperatively demanded.

Seventh. That the new dogma that the Constitution of its own force carries slavery into every one of the Territories of the United States, is a dangerous political heresy, at variance with the explicit provisions of that instrument itself, with the contemporaneous exposition, and with legislative and judicial precedent; is revolutionary in its tendency, and subversive of the peace and harmony of the country.

Eighth. That the normal condition of all the Territory of the United States is that of Freedom; that as our republican fathers, when they had abolished slavery in all our national territory, declared that "no person should be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law;" it becomes our duty, by legislation, whenever such legislation is necessary, to maintain its provision of the Constitution against all attempts to violate it; and we deny the authority of Congress, of a Territorial Legislature, or of any individuals, to give legal existence to slavery in any Territory of the United States.

Ninth. That we brand the recent reopening of the African slave trade, under the cover of our national flag, aided by perversions of judicial authority, as a crime against humanity, and a burning shame to our country and age; and we call upon Congress to take prompt and efficient measures for the total and final suppression of that execrable traffic.

Tenth. That in the recent votes by their Federal Governors of the acts of the Legislatures of Kansas and Nebraska, prohibiting slavery in those Territories, we find a practical illustration of the boasted Democratic principle of non-interference and popular sovereignty embodied in the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and a demonstration of the deception and fraud involved therein.

Eleventh. That Kansas should of right be immediately admitted as a State under the Constitution recently formed and adopted by her people, and accepted by the House of Representatives.

Twelfth. That while providing revenue for the support of the General Government by duties upon imports, a sound policy requires such an adjustment of these imports as to encourage the development of the industrial interests of the whole country; and we commend that policy of national exchanges, which secures to the working men, to agriculture remunerative prices, to mechanics and manufacturers an adequate reward for their skill, labor, and enterprise, and to the nation commercial prosperity and independence.

Thirteenth. That we protest against any sale of alienation to others of the public lands held by actual settlers, and against any view of the homestead policy which regards the settlers as paupers or supplicants for public bounty; and we demand the passage by Congress of the complete and satisfactory homestead measure which has already passed the House.

Fourteenth. That the Republican party is opposed to any change in our naturalization laws, or any State legislation by which the rights of citizenship should be accorded to immigrants from foreign lands; but we advocate the extension of the rights of all classes of citizens, whether native or naturalized, both at home and abroad.

Fifteenth. That appropriations by Congress to river and harbor improvements of a national character, required for the accommodation and security of an existing commerce, are authorized by the Constitution and justified by an obligation of the Government to protect the lives and property of its citizens.

Sixteenth. That a railroad to the Pacific Ocean is imperatively demanded by the interests of the whole country; that the Federal Government ought to render immediate and efficient aid in its construction; and that, as preliminary thereto, daily overland mail should be promptly established.

Seventeenth. Finally, having thus set forth our distinctive principles and views, we invite the co-operation of all citizens, however differing in their questions, who substantially agree with us, to their affirmative and support.

REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATIONS.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.

OFFICERS.
B. B. French, President.
J. J. Coombs, First Vice President.
Martin Buell, Second Vice President.
Lewis Clephane, Secretary.
Woodford Stone, Treasurer.
John Hines, G. H. Plant, Job W. Angus, J. F. Hodgson, James Lynch, G. B. Wilson, and Henry M. Knight, Executive Committee.
Meets at the Wigwam, corner of Indiana avenue and Second street, every Thursday evening.

GERMAN REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.

OFFICERS.
W. Krzyzanowski, President.
Dr. Briegleb, First Vice President.
G. Dilli, Second Vice President.
Joseph Gerhard, Secretary.
John Lerch, Treasurer.
Meets at Gerhard's Germania, every Tuesday night, at eight o'clock.

REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION OF THE FIFTH AND SIXTH WARDS.

OFFICERS.
S. A. McKim, President.
George A. Bassett, First Vice President.
George R. Buff, Second Vice President.
Charles Sleigh, Recording Secretary.
J. L. Henshaw, Corresponding Secretary.
William Dixon, Financial Secretary.
John Grider, Treasurer.
Meets on the first and third Tuesdays of every month, at Odd Fellows' Hall, Navy Yard.

REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION OF THE THIRD WARD.

OFFICERS.
J. J. Coombs, President.
G. A. Hall, First Vice President.
A. Duval, Second Vice President.
J. C. Clary, Secretary.
Martin Buell, Treasurer.